NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

BOTH houses of the British Parliament have adjourned until October 24.

THE steamer Hope, commanded by Sir Allen Young, which left London in June last in search of the crew of the steamer Eira, has arrived at Peterhead with the entire crew of the vessel. Leigh Smith, commander of the Eira, gives an interesting account of his voyage.

PREPARATIONS for the approaching transit of Venus are making at the Naval Observatory at Washington. The parties of observation are now engaged in practicing the operation of photographing the sun, in order to acquire expedition and familfarity with the apparatus.

THE Governor of Texas has written a letter to the Treasury Department asking | work at the operators' terms. Italians from aid for yellow-fever sufferers. Assistant Secretary French has replied that the department will take charge of hospitals and quarantine stations, but that the State must support all patients not in hospital.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says Lord Dufferin, in an interview with Said Pasha and Assim Pasha, on the 20th, declared he was unable to accept the Turkish proposals for a military convention, even in their new form. Said Pasha and Assim Pasha are understood to be strongly in favor of an understanding with England.

THE situation in Roumania is becoming disquieting, on account of the presence along the Danube of Russian officers study ing the strategic positions. Moldavia and Dobrudscha are seats of Russian intrigue. Disturbances have broken out in the Montenegrin district of Kalaschin and Pivox, under the incitement of an ex-Russian staff officer.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has issued a proclamation to the people of Egypt, representing that the sole object of the British was to restore the authority of the Khedive. It says that all peaceful inhabitants will be kindly treated. The mosques will be respected and all supplies paid for. Gen. Wolseley adds that he will be glad to receive all the chiefs who are disposed to assist in suppressing the rebellion.

DISPATCHES from Alexandria on the 20th say the announced intention of the British to bombard Aboukir was only a ruse. The men-of-war steamed up to the forts, but sailed on to Port Said, where a force was landed, the Egyptian soldiers all disarmed, their commanders made prisoners, and the Government of the Khedive reinstated. The canal was closed to merchant vessels and the dredges seized. Ismailia was also occupied.

AT a meeting of the Suez Canal Company in Paris on the 20th resolutions were leclaring it the duty of the directors to unhold the claims already made in favor of the neutrality of the canal, and to oppose the warlike measures taken by England, acting in her assumed character as supporter of the Khedive. The resolutions state that the company's concession can not be disturbed even by the Sultan, and that the company reserves to itself the right to claim before a competent tribunal compensation from England eventually ...

A CONFERENCE of delegates from the Celtic Confederation was held in Dublin on the 21st. Justin McCarthy, member of Parliament, presided. On motion of Mr. Sexton, M. P., an Executive Committee was formed, including representatives of the Irish Parliamentary party and prominent members of the Land League. The conference adopted an address to Parnell, expressing determination to found an association which would extend to different classes in Ireland those efforts which hitherto have proved so fruitful in the direction of land

MR. Long, the American Consul at Alexandria, was attacked by a mob of Egyptians the other morning, and in all probability would have been killed but for the timely arrival of some British soldiers. Ringleaders captured say they had been waiting for an opportunity to kill Mr. Long, because he had ridden over and seriously injured several persons who disregarded an insolent order to get out of the way. The Consul explains that one day when his carriage had been surrounded by a rabble of natives, he simply whipped up his horses as the only means of escape from what he believed to be mortal danger.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held at President Arthur's house in New York on the 21st. All the members, except Secretary Teller and Postmaster-General Howe, were present. There was no business transacted, and the session was more of a social one than otherwise. The cause of the meeting, as explained by Secretary Folger and Attorney-General Brewster, was that as Secretaries Lincoln, Chandler and Folger and the President were in New York, Secretary Frelinghuysen in Newark and Attorney-General Brewster at Long Branch, it was thought best to meet and inquire whether anything in any of the departments required joint action. Nothing of this nature came before the meeting.

OFFICIAL information received at the effect that an outbreak of the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge Agency is liable to occur, and a general war with the northern tribes is possible. Dr. McGillieuddy, agent of the Red Cloud Indians, has been notified that unless he is removed by October they will rise. About 7,500 Indians are engaged in the trouble, and in their neighborhood about 11,000 more. It is estimated that 4.000 warriors can be summoned for the outbreak. What the grievances against the Pine Ridge agent are is not stated, and he bears an excellent reputation. It is thought by some that his rigid enforcement of the Government regulations causes dissatisfaction. Red Cloud is thought to be actuating the braves in their demand for the removal of Dr. McGillicuddy. It is further stated from a half dozen men, who demanded his that many young men in the tribes have grown up since the war of 1876, and they strung Cox up three times, until he many warriors have returned who followed was nearly dead, and then tortured him by saw-mill at Sullivan, Ind., the other after-Sitting Bull, and that these elements are sticking his hands and feet in the fire and noon. Irvin Bailey, George Morris, and

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

EMERY J. GARFIELD, a cousin of the late President, has mysteriously disappeared, and his friends have advertised for

C. T. KUGELER was arrested in Toronto on the 16th for having forged notes to the amount of \$10,000 at Listowel, Ont. When Kugeler's father heard of his son's arrest he hanged himself.

A wild cow attacked a party of women in Kansas City, Mo., the other day. passing clear through her face, tearing away the chin.

A LITTLE son of Henry Briggs went o sleep under a freight car at Wheeling, W. Va., on the 16th, and an engine soon came along and cut off his head and both

Moses Thomas, an escaped convict, was fatally shot by Sheriff English, of Greene County, Ga., Aug. 17. Thomas resisted arrest, and could not be taken alive.

ALBERT JENKS, the absconding realestate agent of Chicago, committed suicide at Evanston, Ill., the other day, by taking

THE spinners of Weetomac Mill, Fall River, Mass., have struck. A number of the striking Cumberland miners have resumed New York are taking the places of the striking 'longshoremen at Boston. The Harmony Mills strikers at Cohoes, New York, are leaving to find work elsewhere.

Six smugglers, with forty packmules, encamped at Bowie, Arizona, a few days ago, were drowned by a cloud-burst.

NICHOLAS JOHNS, a Chicago waiter, was shot dead by one of three tramps who did not want to settle a bill for refreshments the other day. The shooting appears to have been entirely unjustifiable. tramps were arrested.

THE Western Distillers in Chicago appointed an executive committee and adopted resolutions favoring retrenchment. laws for the observance of the Sabbath, a well digested license law, with a high figure for each license granted, and opposing any conflict with the political parties. H. B. Miller was elected President.

A GRAVEL train on the Iron Mountain Road was ditched nine miles north of Benton, Ark., on the 17th. The locomotive and fifteen cars were wrecked and Conductor Mogart was killed.

An Irish informer named Joyce, his wife, mother, and daughter were killed and two boys were wounded by party of men believed to have been implicated in the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, near Congin, County Galway, the other night.

GROSS & VERGHT and other occupants of No. 8 Strawberry street, Philadelphia, Pa., lost \$120,000 by fire on the 17th. The losses by the Madison street fire in New York-amount to \$110,000.

THE elevator in Chas. Myers' wholesale notion store, Indianapolis, Ind., fell from the fifth story the other morning. Geo. Evans and Peter Klingelhoefer were serlously injured, the former probably fatally.

hanged near McKinney, Texas, on the 18th, for the murder of W. R. Norvell. JUAN EVERARD, a gambler who had valuables. ill-treated a little girl at Socorro, N. M.,

"SHACK" CALDWELL, colored, was

and strung up on a tree. A LADLE of molten metal was upset at the North Chicago Rolling-mill on the 17th, frightfully burning John Rubeckey, John Quinn and Patrick McCauly. The lat-

ter may recover. WALLACE SHANEFELT, aged 14, lost his life while fooling with a gun at Green-

town, Ohio, on the 17th. NANCY FOSTER, colored, threw her two children into a cistern and then tried to drown herself, at Helena, Ark., the other night. The water was not deep enough for her, however, and she was discovered the next morning standing up with the dead innocents floating around her. A jury declared the woman insane.

SOLOMON LESHER, aged 10, was fatally injured while playing about a mowing

machine near Shoemakersville, Pa., the other day. WM. LEWIS, aged 22, of Wheeling, W. Va., was drowned while bathing in the

Obio the other day. JACOB BOOK was beaten to death near Fort Lincoln, Dak., the other evening, by John and Charles Trumbull and Ira | sels. Hall. The murderers were lodged in fall, with a fair prospect of being lynched. The quarrel grew out of a dispute as to the own-

ership of some grass. A MANITOBA train shot into a carriage containing Wm. Hackett, Jasper Cole, Miss Florence Parker, and Miss Lillie Dawson, at a crossing near Anoka, Minn., on the trouble is over. 18th. 'Three were killed, and the other lin-

gered but a short time. MRS. FRANK FLYNN upset a kerosene lamp and was fatally burned, in Chicago, Aug. 19. Mrs. John Baird, of Cleveland, Ohio, met a similar fate by an explosion of

WM. ZINCK, a Chicago newsboy, shot and killed Herman Burling, aged 19, the other morning. Burling had an account to settle and was threatening Zinck with a

THE piano factory of Hartman, Dowling & Peck, New York City, burned on the 19th. Loss, \$250,000.

FLOODS are reported in West Texas, along the line of the Texas & Pacific Rail-Several disastrous washouts have occurred and the running of trains is greatly interfered with.

GEORGE FERNEAU, a St. Louis fireman, was thrown from a hose-reel and fatally stabbed, and several persons were killed on the 19th. Louis Niederhoff was seriously wounded. army headquarters in Omaha, Nebr., is to probably fatally injured on the same day by leaping from the fourth floor of a burning tobacco factory.

> T. E. WANDELL, weigher for the Central Elevator Company, was assaulted by a couple of grain thieves in the San Francisco indictment for not keeping the streets clean Railway yards at St. Louis, on the 19th, and had to use his revolver. John Maher, aged 18, was killed.

Five persons were badly scalded by an accident on the steamer Kaaterskill, near Rhinebeck, N. Y., on the 19th. Two daughters of Farmer Wm. A.

King were drowned while bathing near St. Paul, Minn., on the 49th. ELI Cox, living near Ashland, Cass County, Ill., received & visit the other night money. Not satisfied with what they got,

SEVERAL trainmen were injured by a ollision on the Pennsylvania Central, near Bristol, Pa., on the 20th.

Some practical jokers told a young man named Edward Waterman, at Milwaukee, Wis., that the water off the breakwater was fourteen feet deep, inducing him to dive. The water being but three feet, the diver's neck was broken and death en-

sued immediately. An Ohio & Mississippi express train broke in two, near Olney, Ill., the other night, and when the engine was reversed the A Mrs. West was fatally injured, one horn | detached sleepers dashed into the day coach and demolished it. J. R. Challen, aged 10, was killed; Miss B. Reynolds, of Vincennes, Ind., was seriously injured and several others were cut and bruised.

A PARTY of imported miners' sent to extinguish the fire in the Astor mine, near Lonaconing, Md., were attacked by a large body of strikers and driven back to their barracks. Firearms were used freely on both sides, but so far as learned no one was injured.

JAMES BIRD, a cooper, who had just separated from his wife, sought her at the residence of her sister, in Gratiot, Wis., on the 21st, and after saying they ought at least to be friends drew a revolver and shot her twice, inflicting serious wounds. He then turned the weapon on himself, with probaoly fatal effect.

C. W. WARD, colored, was hanged at San Antonia, Texas, Aug. 21, for a criminal assault upon Dora Ellerman, a young Ger-

THE bodies of three unknown men, supposed to have been murdered, were found in a skiff floating down the river near Uniontown, Ky., on the 21st.

THE body of an unknown man killed by the cars near Boston, Mass., is believed to be that of Peter La Grassa, once a celebrated operatic tenor. JAMES MCINTYRE, of Bradford, Pa.

State Senator, was drowned while bathing in the surf at West Brighton, N. Y., the other day.

An enterprising individual named B. D. Ply, stationed at Boody, Ill., has been sending out circulars to Western farmers offering for sale a new variety of wheat so superior in quality that he is willing to trust the farmers until they have sown and gathered the grain, and then if it does not yield a third more than other kinds of wheat, he asks no pay. In carrying out this benevolent scheme he finds it necessary to call upon his beneficiaries to send by mail \$1 to prepay the express charges on the large bags of seed wheat. The dollar has, in many cases, been sent, but no wheat came, and the victims have complained to the Postoffice Department, which can do nothing but direct the return to the senders of all money orders and registered letters, having no power to interfere with his ordinary sealed

In Choctaw County, Ala., the other day, a mob hanged a negro named Jack Turner, who was charged with being the ringleader of a plot to murder white people. CHARLES McMahon, a wealthy far-

mer residing near Mount Pulaski, Ill., and two of his laborers, named John Carlock and Solomon Malheny, were literally butchered by unknown men, the other night, the crime remaining undiscovered for two days. The house was thoroughly ransacked for

Two sections of a circus train crashed was taken from jail by a mob the other night | together near New Burnside, Ill., on the 20th. Four men were killed in a car containing eighty sleeping showmen, and at least twelve others were seriously injured.

Four enlisted men of the Ninth Infantry, stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebr., went on a spree the other day and amused themselves by robbing a citizen of \$6. This proved so easy a task that the team of Mr. Woolsey was stopped on the highway with a demand for money. The reply was a bullet which killed Emanuel K. Shrader. His companions, Dawson, Flintwell, and Mc-Donald, are in fail.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

SAID PASHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent to the Turkish representatives abroad a strongly worded denial of the report of anti-Christian disturbances in Syria. He attributes the report and the germs of disorder to malevolence. The arrival of foreign men-of-war at Smyrna, he says, is exactly what is calculated to provoke uneasiness. Many inhabitants have apprised the Porte of the apprehensions caused by the arrival of two Italian war ves-

THE Indian Bureau issued an order for the arrest and impeachment of Red Cloud, but a dispatch from Pine Ridge brings information that the chief preferred to abandon his threats of an outbreak in consideration of his liberty. He was put on his parole, and the agent thinks the

THE Utah Commissioners in session at Salt Lake have decided to proceed with the appointment of registration and election officers and hold an election for delegate in November, using registration lists of last year, which they will revise.

FRENCH papers comment very unfavorably on the action of the British in occupying the Suez Canal.

An express on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad went down an embankment near Woo dville, N. H., on the 21st. By a miracle, nobody was seriously injured, though several were severely hurt and the cars and locomotive were badly damaged. Train-wreckers had fastened a chain to the

RIOTERS disturbed a church festival in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21st. Knives, pistols and clubs were freely used. Moses Gooley was shot and killed, a woman was

OFFICIAL advices from Brownsville, Texas, report thirty-five new cases of yellow fever and one death on the 21st.

THE Mayor and fifty-five Councilmen of Reading, Pa., have been arrested on an A STAGE was robbed of \$5,000 near Globe, Ariz., on the 20th. Andrew Hall, the messenger, was killed.

A BROKEN rail wrecked a Wabash freight train, near Logansport, Ind., the other night. J. A. Depler and Harris Linker, brakeman, were seriously injured. AT Newton, Ind., the other night, Mrs. John Miley quarreled with her sisterin-law, knocked her down-stairs with a hatchet, and, after gashing her throat, ran into the street and reported that her victim

had committed suicide. A BOILER explosion demolished a George Inglehart were fatally injured.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Reunion of Ex-Confederates at Sedalia. The second annual meeting of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri, at Sedalia, Aug. 15, was largely attended. There were perhaps 2,000 strangers in the streets, and every portion of Missouri was well represented. Every train brought in the veterans by the score. All arrivals were escorted to the headquarters, where, on filling out a blank, stating name, age, residence, rank and regiment, length of service and name of commander, and the payment of \$1, a certificate of membership was given, together with a red-ribbon badge bearing the inscription:

" Vincit Amor Patris." Ex-Confederates of Missouri.

Second Anual Rennion. Promptly at 1 p. m. the ex-Confederates began to form on Osage street, being marshaled by Col. McCulloch and his aids. It was not until 2 o'clock that the procession started to Sicher's Park, where the exercises were to be Sicher's Park, where the exercises were to be held. First in line came a detachment of police, followed by the St. Louis Arsenal Band, and carriages containing the orator of the day and several Generals. Then came the Union Veteran Club of Sedalia, 10) strong. The Union Veterans were all Federal soldiers, and they gracefully turned out to do escort duty to their brother Missourians. The Mayor and city officials of Sedalia followed in carriages. Then came the ex-Confederates, 600 strong, marching with soldierly precision, but without recard to rank or former divisions, followed by the Sedalia Fire Department; then a long line of carriages containing citizens, accompanied by fully 3,000 pedestrians of both sexes. The procession entered the grounds, and the vast crowd took seats in the grand stand, procession entered the grounds, and the vast crowd took seats in the grand stand, while the orator of the day and distinguished guests occupied what is, on the occasion of horse races, the judges' stand. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. B. T. Lacey, Stonewall Jackson's own chaplain. Mayor Misserly, of Sedalia, then read a cordial address of welcome, which Gen. Marmaduke responded to briefly, and then introduced Leroy B. Valliant, of St. Louis orator of the day, as a Mississippi soldier but a Missouri citizen. In the course of a masterly address, Mr. Valliant said: "Seventeen years have passed since the war closed, and we meet here to-day to discharge certain duties which we all recognize as binding on us. Let us each one look back now and think of our comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with us during the long, killder to shoulder with us during the long, kill-ing marches, who lay with us upon the cold ground and in the beating rain and snow, who shared with us their scant covering and divided with us their last piece of corn bread, whose strong arms were ever ready to come to give us help, and whose brave hearts always inspired us with hope and courage. Where are they now? Some you meet here to-day, others are scattered all over the country from Maine to Texas, and many have gone to their last home. Do we owe no duty to them, living or dead? In these seventeen years many changes have taken place; some of us have prospered, and some of us have met only adversity, but time has marched evenly on with all of us and the youngest of us are now in middle age. As the years go by our ranks become thinner, and the age and number of our helpless company the same of the processor. There are already many rades increases. There are already many aged, crippled and infirm Confederate sol-diers, and widows and orphans of our deceased comrades, who are as deserving as any of God's people, who need assistance, and have no one to look to for help but us. In so far as their distressed con-dition is traceable to their connection with our lost cause, it awakens no sympathy except among our own people. When they be-come entirely helpless the cold and claimny bread of charity may be handed to them as sto a common beggar. But are we satisfied to abandon them to that fate? Braver, more patriotic and better men than they never lived, and their very infirmities proclaim it. * * * The duty of taking care of our own distressed people devolves upon us alone. Shall we who are able by our daily toil to provide for our own families not to be willing now to conare able by our daily toil to provide for our own families not to be willing now to contribute to the support of our comrade, who, in those dark days, was so faithful and true? Shall we deny bread and shelter to the widow and children of him who would have divided his last crust with us? * * * If by means of this association an opportunity is afforded every Confederate in this State who is willing and able to do so to contribute \$1 per annum. and able to do so to contribute \$1 per annum, and as much more as he should see fit, it would be but a few years until there would be accumulated funds sufficient to provide for all the poor and helpess Confederates who would come within our reach. now a part of the great American nation, whose very Union has been cemented by the battles we fought. All our interest and all feelings of patriotism center in this country. feelings of patriotism center in this country.

If we desire the happiness of our children, we should teach them to honor, love and revere it, and be ever ready to defend it with their lives. But we should teach them that a large part of the glory of this country is wrapped up in the history of the Confederacy. This great nation has not in all its broad domains more devoted citizens, nor the flag which now floats over us more patriotic dewhich now floats over us more patriotic defenders, than the Confederate soldiers. Sometimes now we fall into reverie and a dream of those old days comes over us, and hurrying on to the field where already the battle has begun, and above its roar we hear the encouraging shouts of our comrades, and through the parted smoke we see waving

the old battle-flag, with its white ground and red field and its blue cross, and a thrill of the old love runs through us, but we awake to realize that we are communing only with the everlasting and never-returning past. We can not afford to bind ourselves to the dead past, or be content to live only in remi-niscence. Turning to the living present we see our path of duty laid out before us. Our duty to our selves and our children is inseparable from our duty to our country. Patriotism is the highest virtue man can practice Let us so live that when the order for our fi Let us so live that when the order for our fi-nal discharge shall come we can hear the voice of the Great Commander saying: "You carry with you to your last home the con-sciousness of duty faithfully performed." At the conclusion of Mr. Villiant's oration the Arsenal Band played a medlev of national airs, concluding with Dixie, which created the greatest enthusiasm for fully five min-ntes.

Col. J. R. Claiborne, of St. Louis, read the greeting of the Southern Historical and Be nevolent Association of St. Louis to the ex Confederate Association of Missouri, which was received with more applause. An ad-journment was then had until morning At night the fraternizing scene: of the day were repeated at hotels and other resorts. Hundreds of families gave private entertain-

ments, while the streets were crowded wit merry people, and Sedalia was in a blaze of At the business meeting on the 16th a con-stitution was adopted and Gen. J.S. Marma duke was elected President and Captain A. A Lesueur Secretary for the year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The twentieth anniversary of the bat tle of Lone Jack was commemorated at the village bearing the same name, in the southeastern part of Jackson County, in grand style on the 16th. Nearly 6,000 people were present, and the ceremonies were very interesting and impressive. Heretofore the affair has been ex-Confederate exclusively. but this time both ex-Confederates and ex-Federals joined hands in the arrangements and each did everything in their power to contribute to the success of the occasion.

Dick Little, a well-known member of the old James band, was arrested in Kansas City on the 15th, charged with complicity in the robbery of a United States paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala., Murch 11, 1881. Little says he is innocent, and can also prove that the arrest is the work of surviving members of the James party, who have a grudge against him for information he gave

Denver anticipates a new railroad. The Governor has received from Wash-

ington \$234,504.10, being the amount allowed the State of Missouri for militia claims against the general Government. As the State officers are flooded with letters of inquiry regarding the disposal of the money, it becomes necessary to repeat that not one cent of it is for the payment of the Crafton-Woodson certificates, or any unpaid militia claims against the State, but is money re-

funded upon claims already paid. The Kansas City counch, by its recent action, practically killed the scheme for a belt-line railroad around the city.

There are 200 school-rooms in the University at Sedaliz-

How De Long and His Men Were Buried.

It was Chief Melville's intention to bury the remains upon the bank where they were found, but the natives assured him that in all probability any tomb would be washed away, s when the river broke up in the spring there would be about four feet of water over the entire delta. He, therefore, had them all removed to the top of a hill of solid rock about three hundred feet high, about forty versts to the southwest, and there constructed a mausoleum of wood from the wreck of the scow near where they were found. First a gigantic cross was hewn out of a solid piece of d. iftwood and erected on the crest of the hill, and around it was built a box six feet wide, two feet deep and twenty-two feet long, placed exactly in the magnetic meridian. After the bodies had been placed therein the box was covered with timbers laid side by side and a ridge pole sixteen feet long framed into the cross five feet above the lid of the coffin, the ends supported by timbers having the same inward slant. Against this ridge pole were placed timbers side by side until the whole formed a true pyramid, and then stones were heaped upon the entire structure, so that it looks like a pyramidal mound of stones surmounted by a cross. The cross itself is twenty-two feet high from the surface of the rock, is one foot square, and the crossbeam is twelve feet long by one foot square.

On the cross is engraved the following in. scription, cut in by the search party at their house at nights:

> MEMORY . OFFICERS MEN

THE ARCTIC STEAMER "JEANETTE." WHO DIED OF STARVATION IN LENA DELTA, OCTOBER, 1881.

> Lieutenant G. W. DE LONG. Dr. J. M. AMBLER. J. J. COLLINS. W. LEE. A. GORTZ. A. DRESSLER. H. ERICHSEN. G. W. BOYD. N. IVERSON. H. KNACK. ALEXIA. AH SAM.

Chief Melville has made arrangements to nave the pyramid sodded this spring, under the direction of the commander at Bulun, in case he has finished his search in time to escape before the breaking up of the rivers. The structure is a very creditable affair and conspicuous from the river at a distance of twenty-versts .- Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Dr. Schweinfurth's Narrow Escape at Alexandria.

caped losing his life at the hands of the Egyptian mob during the bombardment of Alexandria. He gives a graphic description of his adventures in a letter to his brother, published in the Cologne Gazette. Schweinfurth and a friend were watching from the terracqof their house the course of the British missiles when a growd gathered in the street, who accused them of giving signals to the fleet. All attempts to convince the Egyptian soldiers of their innocence were futile, and they finally endeavored to escape to the Coptic Church, about two hundred Yest distant, by lowering themselves from the rear window of the balcony into the garden. Their flight, however, was discovered, and the crowd pushed angrily toward the garden, where, fortunately, a wall eight feet in height impeded their progress. "Shoot them," the mob shouted, and three soldiers leveled their guns at the two men, who now stood on the balcony, revolver in hand. "Five of you shall die before me," Schweinfurth exclaimed, and then attempted to appeal to the reason of the mob, telling them that he and his friends were not Englishmen, but Germa. s, friends of the Sultan; that they had been twenty years in the country, and remained, relying on the good faith of the Mohammedans, trusting to the proclamations of the Khedive, of Ragheb, of Arabi Pasha, etc. "Why do you try to esescape, then?" shouted the mob again. "We do not flee from the soldiers," was their reply, "but from the mob, who four weeks ago chased Europeans in the street like so many wild beasts." By similar harangues and a liberal flourishing of their revolvers Schweinfurth and his companion kept for some time the mob at bay, who repeatedly attempted to force an entrance. Suddenly a Police Captain and a spy in the guise of a Consular employe appear before the door, the expression of their eyes plainly indicating a desire for "bakshish." The door is carefully opened, and the two worthles are dispatched with a few gold pieces. Not relying on their gratitude, however, Schweinfurth and his friend now barricade the door, and again retire to the balcony. The crowd, growing more furious, shout to them with curses to surrender their revolvers. Schweinfurth throws the leather case into the garden, and a yell of triumph from below proves to him how little would be gained by surrender. Again the revolvers are flourished, and again the heads disappear for a moment. Now Schweinfurth shouts at the top of his voice to the trembling Christians assembled in the Coptic Church: Listen, Christians! We are going to die here, but you are witnesses of our miserable death; you will tell the Sultan, the Khedive and the Consuls that we, innocent Germans, friends of Egypt, have died through the soldiers and the police." These words at last had their effect, and the mob slowly dispersed, quarreling with the police, whom they acgused of having been bribed by the Christian dogs. Hours of anxiety followed, but the danger was over, and the next day, July 12, Zulficar Pasha came personally to Schwein-'urth to advise him to seek safety in the Iospital of the Deaconesses at the Moharrem-Bey Gate. There Schweinfurth and his friend spent two days, until the arrival of the German marines, the hospital sisters meanwhile tisplaying wonderful coolness and energy.

-Ambrose Lindsay, of North Carolina, can go to Europe. His potato crop is gathered and sold, and its net profit on the \$80,000 he received is something over \$50,000.-N. Y. Sun.

-The Chinese have a legend that tea-leaves are the eyelids of a pious hermit, who, being too frequently overcome by sleep, cut them off in despair and threw them from him.

-A Nebraska paper says that every man out that way who isn't called "Judge" can be addressed as "Professor " and not hurt his feelings a bit | will not succeed is seldom mistaken.

THE REST OF STREET SHAPE BELLEVILLE

DARING ROBBERY.

The First National Bank of Kewanee, Ill., Robbed of \$18,000 by Two Men—The Cashler and a Lady Assistant Beaten Insensible and Locked in the Vault.

KEWANEE, Ill., August 14. Two men called at the First National Bank during this afternoon, and asked permission to leave a sachel for a while. About six o'clock, as Cashier Pratt and Assistant-Cashier Miss Palmer were counting up, they knocked at the door, asking to get the sachel. Miss Palmer opened the door, when one of them grabbed her by the neck and choked her alnost insensible. The other man rushed by her toward the vault, where Pratt was standing, knocking him insensible with a revolver, after which both employes were forced into the vault and locked up. The robbers then taking about \$18,000, one-fourth of it being in gold, decamped. Mr. Pratt, after working an hour, by the aid of a ten-cent piece he had in his pocket, loosened the screws in the combination, and broke the lock and released himself and Miss Palmer.

One of the robbers is described as being about six feet tall, slim, dark complexioned, low, square jaw, and had on a stiff hat and a long linen duster; his appearance was that of a Jew. The other apparently is five feet high, with a red face, blue clothes with brass or pearl buttons, and a slouch hat. He had no beard. He carried a worn leather sachel. Parties are scouring the country in every direction, and great excitement prevails. For coolness, this robbery is unequaled in this section of the country.

[Special to Chicago Tribune.] KEWANEE, August 15.

Your correspondent arrived here, the scene

of last night's daring bank robbery, at an

early hour this morning, and has, by the connected version of all the actors save the two principal ones, gathered the correct details of the horrible affair. The deed rivals in audaciousness any of the works done by the James or Younger brothers, and it would seem as if the veritable spirit of Jesse had materialized and returned. President C. C. Blish, of the Kewanee National Bank, occupied an hour this afternoon in explaining how the work was done. The bank has a capital of \$75,000, a surplus of \$30,000, and undivided profits of \$5,000. The deposits run from \$150,600 to \$200,-000. Yesterday there was \$170,000 in the vaults in gold, silver, greenbacks, bonds, and other collaterals. It has been the custom to do business with farmers after banking hours-four o'clock p. m.—and frequently they would call until six in the evening. The bank occupies the first floor of the east half of the city-hall. It has a very strong vault of brick, five by nine feet, and seven and one-half feet in height. Within the vault is a common safe in which the more precious packages are kept. The Cashier of the bank, C. S. Wentworth, has been in St. Paul for several days, and in his place were the assistant, a young man named J. J. Pratt, and the book-keeper, Miss Charity Palmer, a young lady sixteen years of age. She has been in the bank three years, and is called an expert book-keeper. The young lady was found at her home at noon, confined to her couch. but she was free to recite her story of the crime as best she could. She was badly bruised, there being two severe scars on her forehead, while her face was scratched and bruised shockingly. Miss Palmer said: "After I opened the door they rushed upon me so quickly I did not have time to think. One grabbed my throat with his hand and pulled me along the floor through to the other room. I thought of shutting the door, and tried to do it, but I could not. He choked me and blinded my eyes, and tried to poke his fist down my throat. I could hear them whisper, but could not tell what they said, and then I don't remember any more. When I came to I was inside the vault. Then I saw what the situation was. I had my handkerchief in my hand when I went to the door, but it was partially shoved down my throat." Then the young lady told the Tribune corre-

spondent as to how she and Mr. Pratt began freeing themselves, and how they finally got out. It was about six o'clock last evening when the work was done, or rather when it was commenced. The President had gone home some time before, leaving in the bank. the Assistant-Cashier-Pratt-and Miss Palmer. There was a rap at the window, and Mr. Pratt. who was within the vault putting away the money, said to her: "Go to the door and see what is wanted." It had not been an unusual thing to do, in view of the custom alluded to above, and when it was remembered that during the afternoon two strangers had called and asked permission to leave a sachel. which was readily granted. To reach the front door Miss Palmer opened the door leading into the Directors' room, and also the door out of it into the main room. She left both doors ajar. The very instant she opened the front door she was caught as she relates in her story. Mr. Pratt was in the vault when he first heard the noise, and sprang for the open door to the Directors' room, intending to close it; but, as he was in the act of doing so, a second robber met him with a revolver. He was knocked down, and lay upon the floor insensible. Then the fiends began pounding their two helpless victims. They had deliberately planned the work in all its details. They had provided themselves with a roll of strong bandages. With these the robbers gagged Mr. Pratt and Miss Palmer, and tied them hand and toot. Mr. Pratt was thrown into one corner of the vault and Miss Palmer upon top of nim. It was during this time of non-resistance that the bandits took their booty. They then locked the vault and left, going out of the front door in plain sight of twenty men not five rods away, with their \$18,000 in a valise. They walked leisurely out of town. Mr. Pratt finally worked his bands loose and began to release his companion. Both were weak from the loss of blood, and nearly suffocated. He finally got hold of a silver dime, and, using this for a screw-driver, turned two screws in the combination-lock from the inside and got out. His recital of the struggle makes it apparent that it was only by accident the two persons got out alive. Mr. Pratt, upon reachng the window, gave the slarm, and help was at hand within sixty seconds. Posses were immediately organized numbering 175 men and the country searched all night. Up to four o'clock this evening the robbers were at large, although they had been closely pursued. All the shops, factories and stores have shut down to-day, and the fields for miles around are filled with boys and men, with everything possible and impossible in the shape of firearms. The utmost excitement prevails, and lynchipg is as openly talked of as the daring obbery itself.

The Electoral Vote for 1884.

The Presidential Electoral vote of the Mates for 1884 will be as follows: owa 24 Rhode Island Sansas 9 South Carolina Kentucky 13 Tennessee Louisiana 8 Texas Maine 6 Vermont 4
Maryland 8 Virginia 12
Massachuseits 13 West Virginia 6
Michigan 13 Wisconsin 11

-A Memphis court has decided that municipal authorities have no right to lease the labor of persons convicted of petty offenses to private individuals.

-The man who feels certain that he